Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9473. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1782.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

For the Benefit of Mrs MARSHALL.

(Being positively the last Benefit this Season.)

To-Morrow Evening, May 16. will be presented, the Comic Opera of

LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

Young Meadows, Mr MARSHALL;
Justice Woodcock, Mr Hollingsworth; Sir William Meadows, Mr Mountfort; Eustace, Mr Simpson; Hodge Mr Charteris;
And Hawthorn, Mr HALLION.
Lucinda, Mrs Henderson; Mrs Deborah Woodcock, Mrs Charteris; Madge, Miss Kirby;
And Rosetta, Mrs MARSHALL,
(Being her first appearance in that character, and her third on any stage.)

End of Act II.
A SOLO CONCERTO on the VIOLIN, by Mr REINAGLE,
End of the Opera, the favourite Interlude of

TRUE BLUE.

To which will be added (not acted this season) The

GUARDIAN.

The Guardian, Mr WOODS;
Sir Charles Clackit, Mr HOLLINGSWORTH;
And Young Clackit, Mr KNIGHT.
Lucy, Mrs KNIVETON;—and Harriet, Miss KIRBY.

Tickets to be had of Mrs MARSHALL, at Mrs Shaw's, down the stair at the west entry of James's Court; and of Mr Gibb at the Theatre, where places for the boxes may be taken.

MANTUA MAKING.

JEAN ALISON Mantua Maker, after returning sincere and grateful thanks to her many kind and respectable Friends and Customers for the past favours they were pleased to confer upon herself, takes the opportunity, in this public manner, of informing them, That, for particular reasons, she is under the necessity of giving up business at the present term of Whitsunday 1782, and that she has given it up in favour of Miss ISABELLA HARDY, who has been in her employ some years as a principal person who conducted her business in all its varieties; and as she has a very high opinion of Miss Hardy's capacity, fidelity, attention, taste, and other qualifications, for continuing the business, so as to merit the approbation and encouragement of the public, she humbly begs leave, in the most affectionate manner, to recommend Miss Hardy to the notice of her former good friends in particular, and to the public at large, conscious that she will consider every testimony of public favour as the strongest inducement to study the interest and satisfaction of those who may be pleased to employ her.

N. B. Miss Hardy continues to carry on the business of Mantua Making, in all its branches, in the house presently possessed by J. Alison, being the third door of the stair in Mr Brodie's new land, Netherbow, Edinburgh, which is of easy access from the street; and letters and commissions addressed to her there will be duly attended to.

Edinburgh, 11th May 1782.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BROAD CLOTHS, HATS, and HOSIERY GOODS,

AT that large Ware-room, front of the east wing of Exchange, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 16th instant, and the two following days, consisting of Broad Cloths, Duffels, Scotch Mauds for Coats and Clokes, White Linens, Silk Vest Pieces, Flannels, Cocked and Riding Hats, Ladies ditto, Mens and Ladies Silk Hose, Mens and Ladies Thread, Cotton, and Worsted ditto, Silk Handkerchiefs and Purses, Gauze Hose, Foot Socks, Silk Gloves, with every other article in the Hosiery Branch.

The Cloth to be put up in suit or coat quantities, the Linens in single or half pieces, for the conveniency of purchasers. As the whole must be sold off, great bargains may be expected.

SALE by AUCTION, in small Lots,

At eleven o'clock forenoon, till all be sold off,
In the Warehouse lately possessed by Walter Seton and Co.
Royal Exchange,

THE WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE of a Merchant in the Country, being a complete assortment of

Haberdashery and Woollen Drapery Goods,

PARTICULARLY

Muslins.	Wiltons.
Calicoes.	Duffles.
Russia Linens.	Hats of all kinds.
Thread and Silk Laces.	Velvets and other Vest Stuffs.
Ruffles.	Silk, Thread, and Worsted Stockings.
Bombazeens.	Silk Breeches Stuffs.
Modes.	Handkerchiefs.
Persians.	Buttons.
Sattin, Persian, and Durant Petticoats.	Sewing Silk and Twist.
Sattins.	Metal and Twist Buttons.
Quiltings.	Linens.
Ribbons.	Cambricks.
Broad and narrow Cloths.	And a variety of other articles.

PAPER HANGINGS.

ROBERT MACMILLAN, PAPER-STAINER, at his Ware-house, Milne's Square, head of Bridge Street, Edinburgh, acquaints his friends and the Public, That he has at present on hand the greatest variety of the newest and most beautiful patterns of PAPER HANGINGS for rooms, ceilings, halls, and passages, which he continues to manufacture and sell in wholesale, retail, and for exportation, at the very lowest prices.

N. B. Commissions from the country will be carefully attended to, and speedily executed: And Papers sold for ready money sent to any place in the neighbourhood free of expence.

COD, LING, AND TUSK FISHING.

Trustees Office, Edinburgh, May 11. 1780.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby give notice to those who competed for the premiums offered in the year 1781, for Cod, Ling, and Tusk, that these premiums cannot be determined until the competitors transmit to this office the Customhouse certificates *of the burden of the vessel, the number of hands and boats employed, and the number of barrels of wet fish, and weight of dry fish cured.* Such of the competitors as have already sent certificates will observe, that as these certificates are defective in one or other of the above requisites, it will be necessary that they send new ones, without loss of time. And in future, the Trustees have resolved to debar from premiums all those who do not strictly comply with the terms required by their advertisement.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

TO COVER this season, at Pinkie Inn, near Musselburgh, at Two Guineas and Half a Crown to Gentlemen, and One Guinea and a Shilling to Farmers,

HERCULES.

He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably fleet, and master of any weight.—Hercules was got by a very fine Arabian, out of a snap mare; and is thought by judges to be one of the strongest thorough-bred horses in Britain.——Grass for mares.

To be SOLD at the same place, a handsome BREEDING MARE, with a fine FOAL at her foot, got by Hercules.

ABOLITION OF PATRONAGES.

A NUMBER of citizens of Edinburgh having assembled this evening in Mary's Chapel, in consequence of an invitation by public advertisement, for the purpose of adopting a proper method to apply to Legislature, for redress of the rigid and intolerable exertions of the Patronage Laws in this kingdom, which, particularly of late, have been put into execution in a tyrannical and oppressive manner, it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the Meeting, That a grievance of such magnitude, and so universally felt, called aloud for the spirited exertions of every friend to RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, more especially at this favourable period. And in order that a matter of such general importance might have the sanction and approbation of all who entertain the same sentiments, it was resolved, That, before proceeding to elect a Committee for conducting the business, or taking any farther step, a general invitation should be given to their fellow-citizens, to meet on WEDNESDAY the 22d inst. in MARY'S CHAPEL, at SEVEN O'CLOCK in the evening.

Edin. May 8. 1782.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT commodious and elegant FURNISHED LODGING, on the east side of the west entry from St Andrew's Square, to Queen's Street, new-extended royalty of Edinburgh, possessed by Mr Robertson writer. The lodging consists of two storeys; first floor containing dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-rooms, kitchen, six closets, and a press; and the other floor containing five bed rooms, and seven closets; with two cellars under the pavement fronting the tenement, and water-pipe.

For particulars, apply to Frederick Fotheringham writer, St Andrew's Street, Edinburgh.

SALE OF TEAS AND SPIRITS.

JOHN POLLOCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh, has now on hand a large quantity of exceeding fine TEAS, in the original packages, which he flatters himself will give entire satisfaction, and is selling at the following moderate prices:

Bohea,	4 s. per lib.	Best Congo,	7 s. per lib.
Best ditto,	5 s.	Souchong,	8 s.
Congo,	6 s.	Best ditto,	8 s. 6 d.

SPIRITS.

Plain Whisky,	3 s. 4. per gal.	Good Brandy,	8 s. per gal.
Good ditto,	4 s.	Best Coniac ditto,	12 s.
Best Fairntosh,	4 s. 8 d.	Single Rum,	6 s.
Gin,	6 s.	Good ditto,	8 s.
Best Holland ditto,	8 s.	Best double Rum,	12 s.
Brandy,	6 s.		

Sugars to tea customers at *prime cost*.—Commissions punctually attended to.

SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction, in different lots, at the Warehouse of Messrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and Co. Leith, on Monday the 20th of May current, precisely at ten o'clock forenoon,

The following GOODS, being part of the Cargo of the Snow FOUR FRIENDS, Prize to the LIVELY Privateer, *Willis Machell* Commander, taken on her passage from Amsterdam to Boston, viz.

106	Pieces fine broad cloth.	24	Pocket-books.
40	Pieces flannel and duffle.	96	Pair silk garters.
5	Pieces casimere.	30	Umbrellas.
60	Dozen pair of stockings.	22	Reams of paper.
100	Pieces shalloon, poplin, danin, and damask.	120	Pair women's shoes.
23	Pieces lasting.	130	Yards bolting cloth.
184	Fine beaver hats.	3000	Dozen sorted buttons and thimbles.
200	Pieces callimanco, durant, and camblet.	2000	Lib. thread.
100	Pieces calicoe.	1200	Dozen pins.
25	Dozen handkerchiefs.	500000	Needles.
51	Pieces cotton beaver, velveret, jean, and thickset.	70000	Hair-pins.
150	Pieces linen and sheeting.	370	Doz. table knives & forks.
26	Pieces huckaback, toweling, and dowlas.	600	Doz. penknives, couteaux, and scissars.
17	Damask table-cloths.	180	Brass cocks.
82	Pieces check.	10	Brass kettles.
37	Pieces buckram.	94	Dozen files.
3	Sattin petticoats.	400	Dozen of locks & hinges.
37	Dozen leather mits & gloves.	180	Sets of desk mounting.
2000	Yards gauze and lawn.	300	Candlesticks.
2500	Dozen tapes and bindings.	35	Saws.
10	Bed tikes.	2000	Feet window-glass.
90	Pieces ribbons.	19	Cut lead shot.
12	Boxes artificial flowers.	122000	Nails.
70	Dozen fans.	11	Cut white lead.
		22	Pieces raven duck.
		100	Bolts of canvas.

And a variety of Haberdashery and Ironmongers Ware.
The goods are in excellent order, and will be shown three days before the sale.
Catalogues to be had by applying as above.

SEAMEN AND LANDMEN WANTED.

THE LIVELY Privateer, WILLIS MACHELL Commander, mounting 22 carriage guns, 6 and 12 pounders; and the LEVERET Privateer, J. DICKSON Commander, mounting 12 carriage guns,—are now fitting out at LEITH, and will very soon be ready to sail on a cruize against the enemies of Great Britain.

The Lively is a most capital ship; and during her last cruize captured three rich American prizes. Her consort the Leveret is allowed to be one of the swiftest cruizers in Europe.

Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Landmen are wanted for these vessels, and great encouragement will be given by applying to the Captains, or to Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

A few Officers are wanted, particularly Masters Mates, a Boatswain, Carpenter, Gunner, and Quarter-masters, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Herron's Long-Room in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 22d of May, at 12 o'clock mid day,

THE SNOW DE BATAVIER,

with all her masts, yards, cordage, sails, &c. as she now lies in the harbour of Greenock; being a prize to his Majesty's ships of war the Monarch, Panther, and Sybil.

Also, the following goods, being part of the Cargo of the said snow Batavier:

85	Hogsheads of Tobacco.	277	Bags of Coffee.
129	Casks of Clayed and Muscovado Sugar.	19	Casks of Rum.
		141	Hides.

Inventory of the vessel, with the samples of the goods, and conditions of sale, will be shown at the counting-house of Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants, Glasgow.

CHEAP HARDWARE ARTICLES,

FOR JOINERS AND CABINET-MAKERS.

WILLIAM BRAIDWOOD Ironmonger, near Herriot's Entry, Grass-market, Edinburgh, has lately made considerable additions to his stock of Locks, Hinges, Desk and Drawer Mounting, Tools, Coffin-mounting, &c.; and has now on hand a very full assortment of all such Hardware Articles as are necessary for Joiners and Cabinet-makers; upon which a very considerable allowance will be made to tradesmen out of the current prices. Dealers from the country will likewise meet with every encouragement.

Among the above is a parcel of the finest Cast-Steel frame, sash, dovetail, and hand Saws; which will be exchanged, or the money returned, if, upon trial, they shall prove faulty.—Also, Brass Frame Pullies, at little more than one half of the usual price; and a large assortment of Cast Lath Nails, of so fine a quality, that they drive much better than wrought iron ones, though they are a great deal cheaper.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THAT Commodious and well-frequented INN at Howgate, situated about ten measured miles from Edinburgh, upon the public road leading to Peebles, with the ground adjacent thereto, extending to about one Scots acre and a half, presently possessed by David Moffat.

The House was of late thoroughly repaired, and put in the best condition; and, besides convenient and suitable office-houses, there are upon the premisses a brew-house, malt barn, kiln, and coble, all in good order, and well supplied with water.

For particulars apply to James Chalmers, at Mr Sprott's, Canongate, or James Melrose at Primrose, the proprietor.

TIMBER YARD AT LIMEKILNS,

NEAR DUNFERMLINE.

A Quantity of LOGS and DEALS is just now laid down there for SALE. A Timber Yard is intended to be kept at Limekilns in future, by a merchant.

Gentlemen in the country and others, will please address their orders to Alexander Bruce wright.

From the London Papers, May 10.

LONDON.

At a Court of Aldermen held yesterday, summoned in consequence of a letter the Lord Mayor had received from the Earl of Shelburne, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and at a Court of Lieutenancy held immediately afterwards upon the like occasion, the said letter was read, and also the following circular letter and heads of a plan therein inclosed.

(COPY.)

"SIR, *Whitehall, May 7. 1782.*

"His Majesty has commanded me to express his firm reliance upon the spirit and loyalty of his people, and his Royal confidence, that, during this season of difficulty, their utmost endeavours will not be wanting to give unquestionable proofs of their attachment and emulation for his service; and foreseeing, that by wise, strenuous, and timely preparations, he may not only defeat any hostile attempts, but, by appearing strong and united at home, he may be enabled to make the more powerful efforts for maintaining his honour and the public interests abroad, and thereby lay the surest foundations for a safe, an honourable, and a lasting peace; and as the populousness of the principal towns and cities of Great Britain naturally offers the greatest facility, as well for forming into corps, as for learning the military exercise, without loss of time, interruption of labour, or any considerable fatigue, his Majesty has commanded me to transmit to you the inclosed propositions, which have been submitted to his Majesty as at least a temporary plan for the domestic force of the nation; which being adopted and improved, according to the circumstances and situation of the town of which you are the Chief Magistrate, may tend to the immediate formation of a great and respectable addition to the national force at home, on the most natural and constitutional principles.

"For this purpose, I have his Majesty's command to signify to you his desire and recommendation, that you should take the same into immediate consideration; and, after having considered, report to me whatever observations may occur to you for the carrying into execution a plan, the purpose of which is to give security to your own persons and property, and to the general defence of the kingdom.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
(Signed) SHELBURNE."

Heads of a Plan for raising Corps in the several principal Towns in Great Britain.

1st, The principal towns in Great Britain to furnish one or more battalions each, or a certain number of companies each, in proportion to their size and number of inhabitants.

2d. The officers to be appointed from among the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, or the inhabitants of the said towns, either by commission from his Majesty, or from the Lord Lieutenant of the county, upon the recommendation of the Chief Magistrate of the town in which the corps are raised.

3d, They are to be possessed of some certain estate in land or money, in proportion to their rank.

4th, An Adjutant or Town Major in each town, to be appointed by his Majesty.

5th, A proper number of serjeants and corporals from the army, to be appointed for the corps in each town, in proportion to their number.

6th, The said serjeants and corporals, as well as the Adjutant, or Town Major, to be in the Government pay.

7th, The men to exercise frequently, either in battalion, or by companies, on Sundays, and on all holydays, and also after their work is over in the evenings.

8th, Arms, accoutrements, and ammunition to be furnished at the expence of Government, if required.

9th, Proper magazines or storehouses to be chosen or erected in each town for keeping the said arms, &c.

10th, The arms and accoutrements to be delivered out at times of exercise only, and to be returned into the stores as soon as the exercise is finished.

11th, The Adjutant or Town Major to be always present at exercise, and to see that the men afterwards march regularly and lodge their Arms in the storehouses.

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12th, Proper penalties to be inflicted on such as absent themselves from exercise, as also for disobedience of orders, insolence to their officers, and other disorderly behaviour.

13th, The above corps not to be obliged on any account, or by any authority whatever, to move from their respective towns, except in times of actual invasion or rebellion.

14th, His Majesty shall then have power to order the said corps to march to any part of Great Britain, as his service may require.

15th, They are on such occasions to act either separately or in conjunction with his Majesty's regular forces, and be under the command of such General Officers as his Majesty shall think proper to appoint.

16th, Both officers and men to receive full pay as his Majesty's other regiments of foot, from the day of their march, and as long as they shall continue in service out of their towns.

17th, They are to be subject to military discipline in the same manner as his Majesty's regular forces, during the said time of their being so called out and receiving Government pay.

18th, All officers who should be disabled in actual service to be entitled to half-pay; and all non-commissioned officers and private men disabled, to receive the benefit of Chelsea Hospital.

19, The widows of officers killed in the service, to have a pension for life.

Yesterday, expresses were sent to the different Magistrates of the capital towns in England, with similar letters to those addressed to the Lord Mayor of London.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *May* 11.

St James's, May 11.

THE King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Frederick Earl of Carlisle to be Lord Steward of his Majesty's Houshold.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable George Earl of Dalhousie to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

War-Office, May 11.

1st Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant William Payne is appointed to be Captain of a troop, vice George Lord Herbert. Cornet William Hunt Grubbe to be Lieutenant, vice William Payne.

15th Regiment of dragoons, Ensign Francis Boynton, of the 59th foot, to be Cornet, vice George Cæsar Hopkinson.

3d Regiment of foot guards, General John Duke of Argyll to be Colonel, vice the Earl of Loudoun.

1st Regiment of foot, Lieutenant General Lord Adam Gordon to be Colonel, vice John Duke of Argyll.

17th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Richard Henry Buckeridge, of the 39th foot, to be Captain of one of the additional companies, vice John Nodes.

20th Regiment of foot, John Cummins, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Morgan Connell.

Lieutenant-General Archibald Earl of Eglintoune to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle, vice John Earl of Loudoun.

[*Promotions for the Army in Ireland, in our next.*]

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *May* 10.

The St Joseph, Buchain, from Nantz and Plymouth, prize to the Surprize privateer of Weymouth, is arrived at that port.

The Conte de Cobenzel, Bauer, is sailed from Falmouth to Trieste; when arrived off Malaga, she is to give a signal for a Tuscan frigate waiting there to convoy her up the Mediterranean.

The Susannah, Le Ruez, from Guernsey to Rotterdam, is on shore near Calais, but it is expected will be got off.

Yarmouth, 5. This afternoon the Good Design and another vessel run foul of each other in the Road; the Good Design sunk, the people with difficulty saved. Passed through the Road a large fleet of colliers. Remain his Majesty's ships and transports as per last. Wind NNE.

The Viper cutter and Antigua brig are arrived at Waterford from a cruize, with the Brilliant French privateer, their prize. The Molly, Hawes, from London, arrived at Waterford, was taken by the Brilliant, and retaken by the Antigua and Viper.

Portsmouth, 7. The Ocean and Panther yesterday dropt down to St Helen's. The Pegase of 74 guns, and Proserpine frigate, came into harbour this morning.

The Dick, Brancer, from Liverpool to Quebec, is put into Kinsale, having been obliged to throw most of her guns overboard; it is feared the ship and cargo has received considerable damage.

Liverpool, 6. The Friends, prize to the Venus, Captain Brown, is put into Crookhaven.

Portsmouth, 9. Yesterday afternoon, Lord Howe dropt down to St Helens, with the following ships, viz. Victory, Britannia, Union, Cambridge, Edgar, Lightning, and Tisiphone.

The Queen, Alexander, Dublin, Raisonable, Minerva, and La Prudente, are expected to join his Lordship this afternoon. Wind, E. S. E.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, May* 10.

Went through, in committee, with amendments, the Exchequer loan bill: To be reported on Monday.

Passed the St Christopher's tobacco duty, Winchester election, and Edinburgh market bills.

Read a first time the salt duty bill.

Ordered the House of Correction bill to be printed.

Ordered the report of the poor bill to be taken into consideration on Wednesday.

Lord William Gordon took the oaths and his seat for the shire of Elgin.

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the Lancashire bridge bill, and ordered it to be engrossed.

Sir *Henry Fletcher* brought up a petition from the East India Company, which stated, that they stood indebted to Government to the amount of very near 400,000 l. which, in the present situation of affairs, it was not in their power to discharge: That by the laws now in being, the circumstance of non-payment would subject them to heavy penalties; exclusive of which they must pay 6 l. per cent. upon their debt, till it should be discharged.—That Government stood indebted to the Company to a very considerable amount; and that this, among other circumstances, prevented the Company from paying the debt due to Government: That, in certain situations, it would be for the mutual benefit both of the public and the Company, that the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury be enabled to permit the Company to increase their dividend, as occasion might offer. The petition concluded with a prayer, that leave might be given to bring in a bill to free the Company from the penalties it should incur by non-payment; and to enable them to raise from time to time, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, the dividend on their stock.

Sir Henry Fletcher then moved, that the petition be referred to a committee, which passed unanimously.

Mr *Coke* (of Derby) said he had seen in the public prints, with much surprise and alarm, a letter from Lord Shelburne to the Lord Mayor of London, for putting arms into the hands of the people. Such was his opinion of the servants of the Crown, that he could not suppose they entertained any idea hostile to the liberties of their country; but still he could not but be alarmed at a measure, which, tho' planned with the best intention, might be attended with the worst of consequences. Ireland stood some time since in a very defenceless state; Government gave out arms to the volunteers, who soon turned them to other objects than the mere defence of their country against foreign invaders. This event should make Ministers cautious how they placed arms in the hands of the people; nor could he see the pressing necessity at this moment for such an extraordinary step, as he did not understand that there were any transports with the Dutch fleet, which might have suggested to Ministers the idea of arming the people for their defence; but above all he was surprised, that such a step should have been determined upon in the Cabinet, and afterwards communicated to the Lord Mayor, without being previously submitted to the judgment of Parliament, sitting at the time. He concluded by moving, "That a copy of the letter from the Earl of Shelburne to the Lord Mayor of London, together with the plan enclosed in it for raising and arming corps, &c. be laid before the House."

Mr *Fox* said, he was very willing that the motion should pass, assuring the Honourable Member, that he, as one of the servants of the Crown, would never give him any reason to suppose, that an idea, hostile to the liberties of the people was entertained in the present cabinet. If the plan, which was the subject of the present motion, had not been submitted to Parliament, it was, because it was as yet only in embryo; but when it should be completely formed, and assented to in different towns, it would then be brought before Parliament.—The necessity of the measure would strike every gentleman who should be made acquainted with the present state of the nation.—Our navy, the natural defence of the country, was avowedly inferior to the combined navies of our enemies, in the proportion of perhaps *one* to *three*; and therefore, as we were not masters of the sea, we must naturally look to the land for protection; the army and the militia, the latter of which, constituted as it now is, was very little different from the army (and indeed there was reason to rejoice that it was so) were at present so very weak that gentlemen could scarcely believe to what a degree they were reduced; all he need say was, that our military force was as little adequate to our internal, as our navy was to our external defence: The weak state of Plymouth or Portsmouth, and of other places of the last importance to this country, was truely alarming; and called for such a force to protect them, as would leave the other parts of the kingdom exposed. The capital, in such a situation, was not to be neglected; its protection was of the highest importance; and it would require a very great proportion indeed of the military to defend it. In such a state it was necessary to recommend it to the city to arm in its own defence; and the same reason held good with respect to the other great towns in the kingdom. By these means, a force might be raised without any compulsion, and without any burden, which would provide sufficiently for the home defence, and, at the same time, enable his Majesty's ministers to send out of the kingdom a sufficient number of the regulars, to carry into execution such measures as they should think most likely to annoy the enemy.

Such was the present state of the kingdom, that it was reduced to this alternative, either to remain exposed to, and unable to expel invasion, or to put arms into the hands of a loyal people, to defend every thing that was dear to them. He was not afraid to see the people in arms—the Government had no separate interest from the people at large, and therefore had nothing to fear from them; the object of Government in arming the subjects was to guard the country; therefore, Government must necessarily be supported. This was the great advantage that a free Government had over a despotic one:—The former kept up, even in peace, great military establishments, to retain the people in subjection; the other, on the contrary, armed its subjects in defence of their own rights and property. The volunteers of Ireland made nothing against the present measure; for when they had got arms in their hands they were so far from using them against Government, that they held them only to deter the common enemy from invasion; and to support Government in suppressing tumults, and rendering the lawless amenable to the laws and justice of their country.

The *Lord Advocate* agreed with the last speaker. He was not at all apprehensive for the consequence of the measure. It had always been his opinion, that the executive branch of Government was, by the constitution, vested with the power of the sword, and that Parliament ought not to interfere, but for the purposes of controul, and of censuring such past measures as should appear to them to be censurable. This was a time for exertion; and it became every well-wisher to his country to give support to Government, in the present posture of affairs; and to be unanimous, if possible, in carrying through every measure that should appear to be calculated for the good of the country.—As he was up, he could not help taking notice of the very defenceless state of Scotland, which was exposed all along its coast to be insulted and plundered by the most insignificant privateer: Ayr, Aberdeen, and the most flourishing towns on the coast, might be reduced to ashes by such a small force: He hoped, therefore, that in the plans which should be proposed for arming the people; and he flattered himself, that the plan, which a noble friend of his (Lord Graham) intended to propose, would meet with approbation.

Lord *Maitland* lamented that Scotland, which from its situation lay most exposed to attacks from Holland, was at this moment in a defenceless situation: A militia was with-held from it; and though some Fencibles had been raised, yet they were so few in number, and dispersed over so large a tract of country, that they afforded very little protection to the people.

Mr *Rigby* was glad of this opportunity to convince the new ministers that he was sincere, when he promised to support them in every measure that should appear to him calculated for the benefit of the state; such was, in his opinion, this measure, which tended to strengthen the hands of government, at a time when every hand and every head ought to be united for the public safety: As to the mode of adding to our home defence, he would leave it to ministers; perhaps doubling the militia might answer the end; he would not, however, propose any mode; but would feel a pleasure in approving of those which should appear to him deserving of approbation: All the objection he had to the present plan, was, that if Government should wait till the different towns should fix upon plans, so much time might be lost as would render the additional force useless for this summer.

General *Conway* said, the state of the army and militia was such, as it would not be prudent in him to describe; but both were alarmingly deficient. How to raise a sufficient number of men for the defence of the country, was the question: It had been suggested by some to take parish-men, or so many from every parish; but such men would pass away like shadows; for as they would be the scum of every parish, so they would desert at the first opportunity; and in the present critical situation of affairs, it was not an army of deserters that was wanted. Others had suggested the idea of doubling the militia; but such a measure must be attended with compulsion, and a heavy expence. The towns were no longer able to recruit the regulars; he should be glad if some of the militia would enter into the regulars; but he had no idea of compelling them.

Some gentlemen seemed apprehensive of bad consequences from putting arms into the hands of the people; but nothing could astonish him more than that an alarm for the liberties of the people should be occasioned by such a measure. Arms in the hands of the people would be exercised for the good of the whole; and, if any partial danger should be threatened, it would soon be prevented by them. When a riotous mob had beset that house two years ago, and committed such violent excesses, they would have been dispersed in a moment, if the inhabitants of London and Westminster had been armed. The cases of such associations as Government proposed, and of the Irish Volunteers, were by no means similar; the latter were discontented, and justly, with their Government; but the people of England at present reposed the greatest confidence in the members of Government. In a word, the measure proposed was necessary. He did not believe there was a military man in the kingdom, who would venture to say, that of a force actually in the country he could make such a repartition as should enable him to cover the different places that were liable to attacks, and some of which must be successfully defended, or the nation would be ruined.

Lord Beauchamp said, that by a law which he had the honour to introduce into Parliament for raising additional companies to the militia, 1500 men had been raised without any expence to the Public; that law had since been suspended by another, which had however given the Crown a power to take away the suspension by royal proclamation; such a proclamation might be issued; and he made no doubt but it would produce the desired effect.

The *Secretary at War* objected to this method, as the law in question had given rise to a number of jobs.

The Marquis of *Graham* informed the House, that he intended shortly to submit to their consideration a plan for establishing a militia in Scotland. He had attempted such a thing once before, and had failed; but he trusted that Gentlemen now saw the necessity of such an establishment in so clear a light, that he hoped his next attempt would be crowned with success.

Sir *Charles Turner* supported the plan of the ministers, for defending the country, which was so far from being illegal, or dangerous, that it went only to arm men for that purpose for which they had a right to bear arms in spite of any law—the defence of their houses and property.

Colonel *Barre* strongly urged the necessity of the plan, because, if not carried into execution, the enemy, by being masters of the sea, would at any time have it in their power to ruin this country, by landing, and levying contributions.—Every heart and hand in the kingdom should be now united; no symptoms of distress should appear; therefore he would conjure his Honourable friend who made the motion to withdraw it, and not throw cold water, in the very outset, on a question on which the salvation of the country depended.

Mr *Coke*, however, persisted in making his motion; he did not now say that he condemned the measure wholly; but he thought that, if it ought to be generally adopted, nothing could contribute more to that end, than to have it sanctified by Parliament. However, he could not help apprehending something from arming the people. It had been said, that if the cities of London and Westminster had been armed, the riots which had disgraced the capital two years ago would have been prevented; but he would ask, what would have been the consequence if that numerous rabble with blue cockades, which then besieged Parliament, had been armed?—The consequence, he believed, would have been dreadful indeed.

Mr *Mansfield* declared himself of the same opinion; and, after paying the highest compliments to the talents of Mr Fox, said he was surprised to hear him extol, in such high terms, the Volunteers of Ireland, who had subverted the government of their country, and overturned its constitution. Here he was called to order by

The *Secretary at War*, who contradicted the assertion of Mr Mansfield—that the Volunteers of Ireland had overturned the constitution of their country.

Mr *Mansfield* went on; but, recurring again to the Irish Volunteers, was a second time called to order by

Mr *Montagu*, who wished that the learned Gentleman would confine himself to the question before the House.

Mr *Mansfield* said, he would suppose the present plan carried into execution; and that, immediately after that House should decide upon some great constitutional question, some of the armed towns should declare themselves dissatisfied with the decision, and appeal to the sword—what would be the consequence? That consequence might be more easily foreseen than prevented, if the plan should take place. He was a friend to the freedom of Parliament; and he wished to see the Parliament of Ireland as free as that of England, if the latter was yet free, or could remain so, amidst a people in arms! It had been said that the Volunteers of Ireland had suppressed tumults and riots; he believed the fact; but it would have been very strange if they had not, the Volunteers being, in his opinion, themselves the government of Ireland. Here he was called to order by

The *Attorney General*, who expressed his surprise that his learned friend could have put the House under the necessity of calling him to order three different times; his speech had a dangerous tendency; it could not be calculated for any good purpose; and if he persevered, he would again call him to order, and take the sense of the House on the subject.

The *Lord Advocate* called upon his learned friend to recollect, that while they had both supported the measures of the late Administration, they had not been in the habit of appealing to bodies of men without the walls, or asking what would be the consequence of such and such a measure, if it should happen to displease some part of the Public. He entreated his learned friend to persevere in the same line, and not to debate at this moment what might be the sentiments of the people if they should get arms in their hands; it was not politic to suggest to them, by speeches in that House, ideas which they might otherwise never entertain.

Mr *Mansfield* felt himself hurt at the Attorney-General's expression, "that his speech could not be calculated for any good purpose." He did not know, that, in his past life, any thing could be discovered that could justify an opinion that he would intentionally say any thing which he thought would be injurious to the country: If he had wandered from the question, it was after the example of the brightest genius in that House (Mr Fox) who had first appealed to the Volunteers of Ireland. All he wanted was to have the legislature of both countries free, and the constitution strongly fenced against the danger arising from having a people in arms.

The *Attorney General* said, he meant to have said, that the learned gentleman's speech "could *answer* no good end;" he saw his learned friend on the brink of a precipice, and, being eager to save him from falling, had not spoken in the most measured terms.

Mr *Mansfield* declared himself satisfied with the explanation.

Mr *Dempster* expressed his surprise that the militia should be so non-effective, as it had been described by the Commander in Chief: He thought it was the peculiar excellence of the militia, that it was always complete in point of numbers. He then spoke to the question, giving his hearty assent to the plan. The people voluntarily taking arms, he said, was a never-failing source of defence: In Queen Elisabeth's days they had saved their country, at the time of the Armada; and no danger befel, or even threatened the constitution, by arming them.

The *Speaker* now put the question on Mr Coke's motion, which was carried without a division.

Lord *Surry* then informed the House, that though he had given notice that he should make a motion on that day, for taking into consideration the pensions granted by the late Administration, after the noble Lord, who was then at the head of it, had declared, that his administration was no more; he was as yet unprepared for it. With respect to the pension granted to Lord Loughborough, he understood that it was not without precedent, as the late Lord Hardwicke had obtained a grant of 2000 l. a-year for himself and his successor in the office of Chief Justice in the King's Bench. He would, however, examine into that precedent; and therefore moved for a copy of the patent under which an increase of salary of 2030 l. per annum had been granted to Philip Earl of Hardwicke, when appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Mr *Byng* seconding the motion, it was carried without opposition; after which the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, May 11.

LONDON,

Various are the reports that have prevailed since our last, relative to the Dutch fleet, but most of them too absurd to mention. It appears, however, on all hands, that they are out; and to the number, as was said by a great general officer, of 14 sail of the line; but according to the accounts given by some, without transports. If this last circumstance be true, they will hardly think of a landing. Their design must either be for the East-Indies, where their assistance is very much wanted; or for the North-Seas, to intercept our Baltic trade, and at the same time, perhaps, bring home safe their own; or, as many assert, they are gone north about, only to convoy out some East-Indiamen, after which they are to separate in a certain latitude, and one division to proceed to the East-Indies, and the other to join the French and Spanish fleets at Cadiz. Be these matters as they will, it is certain that the most vigorous measures have been every where taken by the ministry, for the public defence; and as the brave Admirals Howe and Kempenfelt are by this time both out with their squadrons, there is little reason to fear, but we shall shortly have such an account of them, as will entirely dissipate the present alarms.

The Dutch were so intent on keeping the sailing of their fleet a secret from the present ministry, that three mails were detained by them, the other side of the water, that no intelligence might be given of their having quited port.

Five mails are now due from Holland, which greatly distresses the merchants here for their remittances; as the wind is now fair, they are in hourly expectation of their arrival.

Monf. Vaudreuil's squadron, when he sailed from Brest for the Indies, consisted of eight ships of the line. Of these, the Pegase of 74, returned by accident, and now figures in our navy; one of 80, and two of 74, joined de Grasse; the other four arrived at Hispaniola, with a large convoy.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 11.

"Yesterday, arrived three Irish and one Flanders mail.

"Arrived in the Downs, the Flying Fish cutter, from Gibraltar.

"From the multiplicity of business that yet remains for the consideration of Parliament, the present sessions will in all probability continue longer than any we have had for many years; it being already determined, that the adjournment for the summer recess shall not take place before the 25th of July next.

"The present political æra will in all probability turn out the most interesting that has happened since the revolution. The establishment of the independency of electors in respect to *the revenue* bill, and the independency of Parliament in respect to the contractor's bill, are the most remarkable steps of self-restraint that can be produced in the annals of any administration. It is a certainty of the purity of their intentions, when they thus destroy the only resource and support of bad men in the prosecution of destructive principles. So that we cannot too much commend that spirit of unanimity which supports an administration, who are the preservers, and not the betrayers, of the peoples interests.

"It is surely an omen of particular good fortune attending the present situation of measures, that the wind has so providentially changed, as to permit the sailing of Lord Howe in search of the fleet which has, with great reason, excited an alarm of an invasion. This may, probably, prove the destruction of the only fleet that we can at present dread; a fleet that, from its habitude to our coasts, are so well acquainted with the vulnerable parts of the island—if the expression may be allowed, that nothing could possibly counteract their designs of invasion at this period—but the fleet under Lord Howe having now sailed to meet them. Had they landed at Hull, there was no force to hinder their laying the town under that species of contribution, which, in respect to its commercial interest, might have proved as destructive as its total annihilation. A town unnerved in its resources, is the same to a state, as a palsied limb to the body,—it effects the virility of the general system; so that, in some degree, a town destroyed is less prejudicial to the general welfare, than a town debilitated. It was the only period that could be possibly chosen for their inimical intentions, the period when our armies were neither in camp nor in quarters. However, we hope to have the opportunity of congratulating our country, from ever being under the necessity of subjecting themselves to such another visit from the vindictive and treacherous Mynheers."

On Saturday last, was married at Springwood-Park, Sir Henry Hay-Macdougall of Makerston, Baronet, to Miss Isabella Douglas, second daughter of Sir James Douglas, Knight, Admiral of the White.

On Sunday last, died here, in a very advanced age, Mrs Young, widow of Mr Thomas Young merchant, and late Treasurer of this city.

We are informed, that Dr Joseph Macormack, Principal of the United College of St Andrews, is a candidate for Moderator to the ensuing General Assembly. We do not hear of any other gentleman having as yet started for that office.

Yesterday, the Proclamation, granting pardon to all denominations of smugglers, upon certain conditions, was read at the Cross with the usual solemnities.

This afternoon, upwards of fifty French prisoners marched from the Castle, to Leith, under the escort of a party of the South Fencible regiment, in order to be embarked on board a cartel ship employed for the purpose of carrying them to France.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE of LORDS, *Saturday, May 4.*

The bill for the education of Papists was rejected, in consequence of a mere clerical error, after a promise made that a bill upon a better construction should be brought in to the same purpose.

After which the House went into the bill for establishing a national bank, which being agreed to,

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant came to the House in state, and after sending a message for the attendance of the Commons, gave the royal assent to the 33 bills returned from England, except the following:—

A bill for the futherance of justice, by allowing prosecutors of felons and poor persons their expences attending on trials.

A bill for the education of Papists.

The judges bill, and the bill for the registering of freeholders.

After which the House adjourned to the 27th inst.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Saturday, May 4.*

The House having met pursuant to adjournment, some messages were received from the Lords, that they had agreed to the bills which had been sent up by the Commons (except those before-mentioned.) After which Black Rod having delivered a message from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, desiring their attendance in the House of Lords, the Speaker and the House accordingly went up, when the Royal Assent was given to 29 bills, before recited in this paper.

On their return, a motion was made, that the House do adjourn to Monday three weeks, which was agreed to.

The Right Hon. *Hussey Burgh* coincided in the length of the adjournment, in order to give time to the determination of the English Ministry in respect to the claim made by the Parliament of this kingdom, for a declaration of the rights, their more especially, he said, as it had been rumoured, that a hesitation had been made at granting these privileges.

Mr *Martin* observed, that the motion appeared to him more than simply necessary. It was manifestly hurtful. It betrayed a suspicion where he trusted there was no ground for doubt. If the requisition of Parliament, contained in the address of the 16th of April, be yielded to, an appeal to the Lords of England, must prove of very little injury to the nation.—It could only evince a baseness of spirit in an individual. But should it fatally appear to be the wish of Great Britain to resist the unanimous desires of the people, a Parliamentary vote of censure against an individual was, in his mind, a measure far beyond the dignity of the legislative assembly. He further observed that, though he was not present on the 16th of April last, he considered himself bound in the most decided and unequivocal manner to support the rights of this country.

Mr *Grattan* said, that as an adjournment was to take place, and as the situation of this country, though hopeful, was somewhat anxious, it was necessary to say, that the country was committed to every particular of the address of the 16th of April, the question of judicature as well as every other, common law as well as equity.—He submitted to the House, whether it would be necessary to resolve, that every man was an enemy to his country who should henceforth appeal to England, either by writ of error or otherwise.

Mr *Kearney* agreed in the principle, but thought the motion unnecessary, as he could not suppose any man would be audacious enough to appeal to Great-Britain.

Mr G. *Ponsonby* said, he believed he could answer for his countrymen, that no appeal to England would be made—he had conversed with a noble Lord (the Earl of Ely) who possibly might soon be in a situation to make some appeal necessary; but that nobleman had declared to him, with the true spirit of an Irishman, that let his fate be what it might—let his private loss be never so great, he would not injure the public, by appealing to a foreign jurisdiction—he would throw himself for justice upon his country, and if he was obliged to appeal, it should be to the Peers of Ireland.

Mr *Walsh* said, that he thought preventive better than vindictive justice, and thought the motion was proper in order to give notice to the suitors in the courts—that Ireland was committed to every part of the address of the 16th of April.

Mr *Fitzgibbon* referred to his former declaration, "That as he had been cautious in committing this country, so now that it was committed, he would be firm in supporting its rights,"—and said, that as the right of making laws to bind Ireland, lay in our King, Lords and Commons, to the total exclusion of all foreign interference; it was idle to suppose that any appeal ought to lie from the law courts here—where only the laws made in Ireland could be supposed to be well understood—to the law courts of a nation, whose legislature had no concern,—and whose judges (when the rights of Ireland should be fully established) might be supposed to be little conversant in our laws; he therefore hoped, and would, if not contradicted, take it for granted, that Gentlemen were determined to put an end to appeals of every sort from Ireland to England.—(Here he paused for several minutes, but no answer was made)—and that as the right of making laws binding the subjects of this realm, lay in the legislative body of Ireland only—so the power of explaining and dispensing those laws could only reside in the Irish courts, with appeal to the Peers of Ireland—this he thought now necessary to urge, as there were several suits now in the courts, that might be productive of appeals.

Sir *Benj. Chapman* agreed that the nation was committed to every part of the address.

Mr *Browalow* thought the conversation of that day might make the motion unnecessary, as it was universally understood that we would not give up the judicature, and the suitors were sufficiently admonished by what had passed.

Mr *Daly* said, that all negociation was at an end; that if we had the will, we had not the power to negotiate for three millions of people determined to support every word of the address of their Parliament with their lives and fortunes,—that the judicature was included and could not be receded from.

Mr *Bushe* said, that he had been unwilling to commit the nation unless at their own desire—until we were supported not only by the national sense, but by the national determination and confederacy—but now we had committed them—there was nothing now to be negociated, we must support every article of the address with our lives and fortunes.

Mr *Hussey Burgh* produced many masterly and decisive reasons to prove that we never could give up the point of judicature either in law or equity. That we were pledged, and could not recede from an iota of what we had demanded; that all negotiation was at an end, the whole was our right, and must be insisted upon.

The *Attorney General* concluded the debate or rather the very important conversation of this day. He said, he was persuaded, that, if after what had passed and been pressed by so many gentlemen of consideration and distinction, he should remain silent, there was not a man in that House who would not attribute it to fear, paltry fear, of losing or resigning his office and situation. He had, upon former occasions, often assured the House, that whenever it should become necessary for him to take a decided part with respect to the question of the right of Great Britain, to bind this country by British laws, they should neither find him backward or unfaithful to this country; he had, he confessed, heretofore, protracted, postponed, palliated, and endeavoured to sooth this country from declarations or acts of extremity, because he thought the question of right had died away, and was actually given up by Great Britain. The sentiments in this House upon this subject, however, had been much misrepresented and misconstrued to his disadvantage; but he was not surprised at it, nor was he in the least offended, that the nation, eager and heated in the pursuit of a great and favourite object, should have considered any man who seemed in any particular (however trivial) to differ from them in sentiment, as an object of public detestation and resentment; he had borne patiently a great deal of public unkindness and abuse; but he did it without regret, because he acted from a conviction, that, as a man of honour, and in his peculiar situation, he ought not hastily to have declared that a number of English laws, operating upon an immense property here, and upon a great variety of other momentous subjects acquiesced in, and obeyed for such a length of time, had no power to bind in Ireland; but events had taken place since the last meeting but one of Parliament here, which made it indispensably necessary for him now to deliver his opinion.

The Bill brought in by his learned friend (Mr Yelverton) and supported by so many members of distinguished abilities and virtue, which had met with his entire approbation, and which he had certified into Great Britain, was not yet returned; the objects of that bill were, to secure and fasten the extensive property, and confirm the other material topics which had been the subjects of these British laws: If that bill had been returned, there could be no objection to declaring, that British laws were for the future utterly inoperative in Ireland; by its not being returned, the people of this kingdom were again taught to believe that England insists upon the idle, useless, and pernicious power: He therefore thought it better, that every object of these British laws were forever doomed to destruction, than that this country should longer be held in even a supposed state of absolute slavery. He did therefore call the attention of the House upon this occasion to bear witness to the sincerity of his former assurances; he thought this the proper and indispensable moment for it, and that, by holding a mysterious or equivocal silence longer upon the subject of right, he should do equal injury to the interests of Great Britain and Ireland; he did, consequently as a lawyer, a faithful servant of the Crown, a well wisher to both countries, and an honest Irishman, in the most unqualified, unlimited, and explicit manner, declare his opinion, *That Great Britain has no right whatsoever to bind this country by any law*, and that such acts as have been passed for that purpose in Great Britain, were founded in usurpation or the necessity and confusion of the times. That he never had a doubt upon the question of right, though, from motives of national prudence and a desire of peace, he had heretofore thought it necessary not to declare any opinion upon the question of right. This he mentioned as a man neither particularly connected with, nor disconnected from any Administration; he had asked nothing from the present, been refused nothing, nor wanted any thing; he therefore pronounced this opinion at present from the same desire to preserve peace, and from what he conceived to be for the common advantage of the empire, without the most distant reference to partiality or prejudice, resentment or dislike.

If the tenure of his office was thought to be the supporting of opinions or doctrines injurious to the undoubted rights of Ireland, he held it to be an infamous tenure; and if the Parliament of Great Britain were determined to be Lords of Ireland, he was for his part determined not to be their villeine in contributing to it; if matters were to proceed to the extremities which he feared they were verging upon, he should not be an insignificant subscriber to the fund for defending their common rights. A life of much labour, together with the favour of the public, the blessings of Providence, and what was generally called good luck, enabled him to say that he had a landed property of near 5000 l. a-year, and an office of very considerable amount, which should certainly be devoted to the public service: if men in actual power should entertain intentions injurious or adverse to him, he would make their task as easy to them as may be, by declaring these opinions to be his permanent political creed. He said, that it would be absurd as well as unworthy in him to think of retaining, upon principles injurious to this country, and disgraceful to himself, the paltry emoluments of any office, be what it may, when he was ready to throw his life and his fortune in the opposite scale; these were not opinions taken up rashly or on a sudden; gentlemen who had been most forward in the emancipation of this country would do him the justice to recollect, that without regard to personal or political connection, he never denied to them their merited applause through every step of what he conceived them right in. He would say a word as to the absurdity of this claim, though he was sure that it was not at this time necessary, when all men made up their minds about it. If Great Britain had a right to bind this country by laws, the first act of the British Parliament might be to annihilate the Irish Parliament, the next to tax the lands of this kingdom to any amount they pleased. If this kingdom had been even a colony, it would be rank injustice to refuse to her loyalty what had been tendered to America in rebellion. Our conduct during the present American war entitles us, he said, to more than we ask; another event which had lately happened, and made it necessary for him to speak out, was Mr Wallace's bill, offering freedom to America. This act operates as an act of pains and penalties to the loyalty of this kingdom; for, if America be declared free, and Ireland left in slavery, no man of either spirit, sentiment, or property, will remain in this country an hour after America shall be declared independent, this country will become the absolute [illegible] of the universe, the only part of the British dominions which cannot boast the freedom of the British constitution, should Great Britain accept of American representatives in her Parliament, the colonists of America may be the legislators of Ireland. As the friend of Great Britain and Ireland, he thought it necessary to express these sentiments boldly, as they may be of consequence to both countries at this anxious awful moment; for if, said he, in my situation I were longer to continue silent, it may be thought in Great Britain, that there was a diversity of opinion among some of the people of this kingdom. I know the public mind to be on fire. I know the universal opinion and determination of the people, and I think that the peace and quiet of a moment is at this perilous time worth all the pains that can be bestowed for the purchase of them. I have often experienced the indulgence of this House; I have had upon no occasion more reason to return my acknowledgments for its patience and attention than at present; the avowal of these sentiments I owed to Great Britain, to this country, and to myself.

Mr *Grattan* then said, that as there was no difference of opinion, he should not make the motion at that time; but that if any one should presume to appeal to England, he would then make it.

The House adjourned to the 27th of May instant.

REPRESENTATIVES *for the ensuing* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Town-Council of ELGIN.—Francis Russel, Esq; Advocate, Elder.

Presbytery of JEDBURGH.—Mr Donald Smith, one of the present Magistrates of Edinburgh, Elder.

R. W.'s *favour in our next.*

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

May 14. Peggy, Watson, from Perth, with grain.
William, Thomson, from Wisbeach, with ditto.
John and Margaret, Muir, from North Berwick, with ditto.
15. Star, Leep, from Ostend, with flax, &c.
May, Graham, from Inverness, with whisky.
Samuel, Shand, from Garmouth, with wine.
And two sloops with coals.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

May 10. Susie, Angus, from Dumfries, with meal.
Betsy, Kerr, from Liverpool, with goods.
11. Fly, Porter, from ditto, with ditto.
Betty, M'Ilhago, from Lairne, with limestones.
Peggy, Munn, from ditto, with ditto.
12. Justitia, Cook, from Longsound, with timber.
Bell, M'Kay, from Dundalk, with oats.
Elisabeth, Blair, from Carlingford, with limestones.

BANK NOTES SENT BY POST A-MISSING.

THE Following Bank Notes being sent from Perth to a gentleman in this city, and not having come duly to hand, it is feared have been abstracted.——It is therefore intreated, that if any of said notes are presented, they may be stopped, and notice given to the Publisher.

Old Bank, July 6. 1768, [illegible] L. 10.
Royal Bank, Feb. 1. 1779, [illegible] L. 5.
Stirling, July 1. 1780, [illegible] L. 5 each.
Glasgow—Thistle, April 2. 1781, [illegible]——Glasgow—Arms, July 9. 1777, [illegible]——Glasgow—Ship, Dec. 1. 1775, [illegible] all L. 5 each.
Aberdeen, May 1. 1773, [illegible] L. 5 each.
Perth, Oct. 1. 1778, [illegible] L. 5 each.

LEMONS, SEVILLE & CHINA ORANGES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JUST arrived, after a short passage, from LONDON, a quantity of large high-coloured SEVILLE ORANGES, proper for Marmalade.

GROCERIES, &c.

——GROCERIES, &c.——	——DRY FRUITS, &c.——
Teas and Sugars of all sorts.	Turky and Spanish Figs.
Cheese, Rice, whole & split Pease.	Jar, Sun, and Malaga Raisins & Currants.
Durham Mustard.	St Catherine's Prunes.
Soaps, Starch, and Blues.	Jordan and Bitter Almonds.
Black and Jamaica Peppers.	Wall and Spanish Nuts.
Cinnamon, Mace, and Cloves.	Confectionary of all sorts, &c.
Nutmegs and Ginger.	
Vinegars and Saltpetre.	N. B. This is one of the best opportunities for making Shrub and Marmalade.
Scotch Honey and Bees-Wax.	
Spanish Liquorice.	
Glass-Ware of all kinds, &c.	

☞ SUGARS to Fruit and Tea Customers at prime cost.

Orders addressed to JOHN COLSTON, Cross, Edinburgh, shall meet with esteem and dispatch.

Not to be repeated.

LEMONS.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Friday the 17th current, at twelve o'clock, in Anderson and Cundell's Warehouse, Leith, a Parcel of GOOD LISBON LEMONS, in large high-topped chests. They are fresh, and in good order, having been all repacked and filled up.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PRINTED MUSLINS, CALLICOES, &c.

THERE will begin to be SOLD by auction, on Friday the 24th curt. and continue till all are sold off, an elegant assortment of Printed Muslins, Callicoes, Marseiled Quilted Petticoats, Muslinets, Dimothies, Scots and Irish Linens; with great variety of other Haberdashery and Mercery articles, as will be expressed in the catalogues. As this will be the completest assortment of these articles that has been offered to sale in this place, and as they will be disposed of in small lots, ladies, country dealers, and others, will find it their advantage to attend.

The place of sale will be advertised on a future day.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED immediately, from L. 1500 to L. 3000, upon undoubted heritable security.

Apply to James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of MAJOR FORBES, late of New.

MR GRANT, the Trustee, having prepared a scheme of division of the funds, which are ready to be paid at this term of Whitsunday, the Creditors are requested to apply to Alexander Ferguson writer, James's Street, Edinburgh, the agent for Mr Forbes the purchaser, that their discharges and conveyances may be drawn and executed as soon as possible.

Not to be repeated.

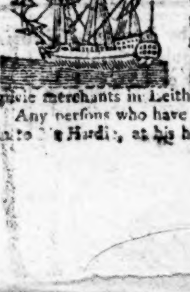
TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE HOUSE in Adams's Square, belonging to George Buchan of Kello, with Stable, Coach-house, &c. as possessed by Lord Auchinleck.

Isaac Grant, writer to the signet, will inform as to particulars, either in regard to a sale or set.

The house may be seen on Tuesdays and Thursdays, in the forenoon.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the house of Mrs Kitchie, upon the Shore of Leith, upon Thursday the 30th current, at twelve o'clock noon,



The Brigantine BETSEY of Leith, burden about 180 tons, as she presently lies in the harbour of Leith; with her Boat-boat, aparelling, and furniture. As this ship was built for and employed in the London trade, she has good accommodation for passengers. She sails well, and shifts without ballast.

The inventory and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Messrs Scougall and Ogilvie merchants in Leith, six days before the day of sale.

Any persons who have claims against said ship, will please give them in to [illegible] Hardie, at his house in North Leith, without delay.

T[HERE is to be exposed to sale, by public roup, at Had]dington, on Tuesday the 21st of May current, at twelve o'clock noon, about 500 feet of Beech, from a foot to four feet diameter, all cross cut, and ready to be carried off. The wood is of an exceeding good quality, and is fit for many purposes, particularly for curriers boards, rollers, bed posts, &c. It will be exposed to sale in 12 or 14 small lots; and may be seen any time previous to the roup.

Not to be repeated.

TO be SOLD, by auction, by Mr Cart, at the Bull-head at Hinckley, in the county of Leicester, on Wednesday the 29th May 1782, by order of the assignees of Mr Richard Seller hosier, a bankrupt,

One Hundred and Eleven STOCKING-FRAMES

of various gages, in good condition, and calculated for the most useful part of the Stocking Manufactory.—Descriptive Catalogues with conditions of sale, may be had at Garraway's Coffee-house, London; the Saracen's Head, Glasgow; the Exchange Coffee-house, and Dunn's Hotel, Edinburgh; and of the auctioneer, at Leicester on Wednesday preceding the sale.

One Hundred and eleven Stocking Frames being a greater number than were ever sold in England by auction in one day, the Auctioneer, with great respect to the merchants of Scotland, thought it proper to announce the sale in the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT.

Subjects to be set up in lots at lower upset Sums.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 20th June next, betwixt the hours of two and four in the afternoon,

The remaining SUBJECTS belonging to JAMES TURNBULL merchant in Eyemouth, being the HOUSES and YARDS in the town of Eyemouth, and county of Berwick, in the following lots, *to wit.*

LOT I. The Tenement of Houses and Granaries in Eyemouth, with the pertinents, acquired from Sir James Home, in one lot, at the upset sum of 180l. Sterling.

LOT II. The large House possessed by James Turnbull and others, and the rest of the Houses in Eyemouth, with the yards and pertinents belonging to the common debtor, in one lot, at the upset sum of 300 l. Sterling.

The subjects, holding, and deductions, are particularly described and stated in the act and articles of roup, which may be seen by applying to Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session, or Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet; and persons intending to purchase may also apply for information to David Renton writer in Eyemouth.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at Portsoy, on Wednesday the 5th day of June next,

The Whole Moveable SUBJECTS which belonged to James Robertson and Co. and Alexander Robertson, merchants in Portsoy,

consisting of a quantity of Red and White Wines in casks and bottles, a quantity of Cork, a large parcel of New Bottles, with Coopers Tools, Weights, Sacking, and sundry other effects, and a parcel of Seltzer Water, and Vinegar in bottles.

As also, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Dining and Tea Tables, Mahogany Desks and Book-cases, Mounted Beds and Bedding, Mirror Glasses, Bed and Table Linen, Kitchen and other Furniture, which belonged to the said Alexander Robertson; and the Stocking upon the farm of Kindrought possessed by him, consisting of Saddle and Draught Horses, Oxen, Cows, Stots, and Sheep, with the Carts, Ploughs, Wains, and whole other Labouring Utensils; and likewise the Household Furniture on the said farm.

And, at the same time and place, will be SOLD, the SHIP NEPTUNE of PORTSOY, with her Float-boat, Guns, Sails, Tackle, and Furniture, as she presently lies in the harbour of Portsoy:—As also, ONE-FOURTH SHARE of the Smack called *the Duchess of Gordon*, and ONE-EIGHTH SHARE of the Smack called *the Strowan* of Banff, with their Furniture.

The sales to begin by ten o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue every lawful day until the whole be sold off.

Any person who shall incline to taste the Wines, or view the Furniture, or other articles, may apply at Portsoy, any day of the week previous to the sale, to William Reid factor appointed by the Trustees for the creditors of the said James Robertson and Company, and Alexander Robertson, who will also show the inventories and conditions of roup.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By authority of the Court of Session,

THERE is to be exposed to sale, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 9th day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

I. The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock,

after all deductions, is proven to be	L.	252	5	5	6-12ths.
Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent,		10	0	0	
And the proven free teind of these lands is		2	5	6	1-12th.
Proven free rent of stock and teind,	L.	264	16	11	7-12ths.

The proven value of the free stock of these lands, exclusive of lime-quarry, is twenty-five years purchase;—of the quarry, eight years purchase; and of the free teind, five years purchase;—extending the total value and upset price of these lands of Southfodd and pertinents to 6398 l. 3 s. 11 d. 11-12ths Sterling.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor.—The valued rent of these lands is 264 l. Scots, and the proven value and upset price of the superiority 70 l. Sterling.

N. B. *This Superiority, along with the lands of Southfodd, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Fife.*

III. The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parish of Ettrick and sheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, stock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof 2100 l. Sterling, at which they are to be exposed.

IV. THAT INCLOSURE consisting of fifteen acres, and six falls of ground in the fields of Inveresk, commonly called the Wester Fore-Brae, with the teind-sheaves and pertinents of the same, lying within the parish of Inveresk, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, stock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof at twenty-four years purchase, extends to 741 l. 3 s. 6 d. Sterling.

V. THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE in the city of Edinburgh, being the top-storey of the large stone tenement upon the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, and fronting the same, entering by the scale stairs in the head of Craig's Close, with the whole garrets, cellars, and others thereto belonging, holding burgage, presently possessed by Mr Thomson grocer. The proven yearly rent whereof is 30 l. Sterling, valued at 270 l. Sterling, at which price the same is to be set up.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session.

THAT Large and Elegant MANSION-HOUSE, Offices, Gardens, and Inclosures, which belonged to, and were possessed by the deceased LADY ÆMILIA HALKET, delightfully situated upon the west side of the village of Inveresk, six English miles from Edinburgh.

The house is most substantially and genteelly built and finished, and fit for the immediate reception and accommodation of a large family.—It consists of a kitchen, servants hall, pantries, cellars, &c. on the ground or sunk floor; a lobby, parlour, two bed-chambers, and closets, on the first floor; a handsome dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, dressing-room, and bed-closets on the second floor; four good bed-chambers, and bed-closets, upon the third floor; and large garrets and lumber-rooms on the upper floor.

There are also two pavilions in front of the house, each containing a large bed-chamber, or room, with a fire-place in the upper storey, and rooms for washing, &c. below.

The other offices of every kind are large, and conveniently situated; the garden and orchard lie beautifully upon the slope to the south-west of the house, having terras walks and fruit walls down to the river Esk, and contain also a great many standard fruit trees of the best kinds. There are also two well stocked pigeon-houses at the foot of the garden. The other fields lie partly contiguous to the gardens, and are all completely inclosed.

The whole may be seen by any who please to call at the house, or at David Mercer at Inveresk; and for further particulars, those who intend to purchase or to rent the premisses, may apply to General Stuart at Musselburgh, or James Stuart, Esq; Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 20th day of June next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS of LOCHMALONY and MIDDLEMILN, in the parish of Kilmany, and shire of Fife. These Lands lie within three miles of Cupar, the great market-town of the county, and about the same distance from the sea-ports of Balmerino and Woodhaven. They measure 328 acres, are mostly arable, of excellent quality, the greatest part inclosed and subdivided with hedges and stone dykes, and 22 acres planted with wood fifteen years old, in a very thriving condition. There is a neat Mansion-house upon the estate, lately built, with a complete set of Offices in good condition, and a pretty large Garden.

The whole lands hold of the Crown; and Lochmalony alone affords a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. The free rent of these lands, before the present proprietor took part of them into his natural possession, about three years ago, was 146 l. Sterling. But, as the proprietor has much improved these parts in his possession, it is thought upon a lease they would bring 160 l.

If the lands do not sell in one lot, they will be exposed in the two following, viz.

I. The Lands of LOCHMALONY, which measure 175 acres. And

II. The Lands of MIDDLEMILN, measuring 153 acres, and upon which the Mansion-house and Garden are situated.

For further particulars, apply to James Stark writer in Copar, or to George Tod writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the progress of writs, articles of roup, and plan of the lands may be seen.

JUDICIAL SALE,

OF THE

YORK BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, on the 15th July next, at four o'clock afternoon,

I. The Lands and Estate of BELHELVIE, lying in the county of Aberdeen, which is proposed to be exposed in 16 Lots, viz.

Lot.	Acres. A.	R.	F.		Free Rent. Sterling.			Upset Price. Sterling.		
I.	227	0	0	L.	26	7	11 1/12	633	11	2
II.	335	0	4		51	11	7 1/12	1237	19	2
III.	385	1	38		67	10	3 7/12	1620	7	2
IV.	548	1	18		77	16	7 5/12	1867	18	10
V.	549	0	13		30	19	4 2/12	743	4	4
VI.	271	0	11		16	10	10 5/12	397	0	10
VII.	352	1	12		32	14	4 10/12	785	5	8
VIII.	477	19	0		66	8	7 6/12	1594	7	0
IX.	568	2	12		96	9	5 1/12	2319	6	6
X.	537	2	11		84	11	9 5/12	2030	2	10
XI.	563	0	36		97	17	2 8/12	2396	13	4
XII.	455	3	25		80	12	6 6/12	1935	1	0
XIII.	642	3	10		69	12	8 7/12	1672	5	2
XIV.	1039	1	29		69	16	10 10/12	1676	5	10
XV.	637	2	0		51	12	6	1239	0	0
XVI.	612	1	38		34	3	0 4/12	819	12	8
Totals,					956	16	10	22,963	0	8

The upset prices of the Lots are at 24 years purchase of the free rent, converting the victual at 10 s. and without any addition to the rents on account of the grassums paid by the tenants. Most of the leases are now expired, and the longest of the remaining leases expire at Whitsunday 1789. The Lots are distinctly divided and marched, and every Lot well accommodated with moss, &c. Plans of the different Lots, with the particulars of the rental of each lot, and copies of the proposed articles of sale may be seen in the hands of Arthur Dingwall-Fordyce advocate in Aberdeen.

II. The Lands and Estate of FETTERESSO and DUNNOTAR, lying in the county of Kincardine, in five Lots.

Lot.	Acres. A.	R.	F.		Free Rent Sterling.				Upset Price Sterling.		
FETTERESSO.											
I.	765	1	5	L.	87	8	2	L.	2157	8	7 4/12
II.	1579	3	11		163	11	7 8/12		4089	10	11 8/12
III.	1987	1	36		75	11	10 4/12		1889	16	6 4/12
DUNNOTTAR.											
IV.	1862	1	18		113	10	0 8/12		2837	11	4 8/12
V.	1894	2	32		356	7	2 3/12		8908	15	4 1/12
Totals,					796	8	10 10/12		19883	2	10 2/12

The upset prices of these lots are at 25 years purchase of the free rent, converting the victual at 10 s. and deducing from the upset price of the first lot 27 l. 15 s. 6 d. 8-12th, being the sum for which James Wood's wadset in that lot is redeemable; and no addition is made to the rental, or value, on account of the grassums paid by the tenants.

III. The Lands and Estate of LEUCHARS, lying in the county of Fife, in three Lots.

Lot.	Acres. A.	R.	F.		Free Rent Sterling.				Upset Price Sterling.		
I.	470	0	0	L.	76	13	0 8/12	L.	1762	19	11 6/12
II.	500	0	0		123	10	0 1/12		2840	11	5 7/12
III.	3724	0	0		537	16	4 8/12		12369	16	11 1/12
Totals,					737	19	5 7/12		16973	8	4 1/12

The upset prices of the lots of this Estate are stated at 23 years purchase of the free rent, without any additon on account of the grassums, rating the victual, the wheat at 13 s. 4 d. the bear and oats at 8 s. 4 d. and the meal at 10 s. 6 d.

Printed copies of the particulars of the rental, and of the different lots of all these three estates, with copies of the proposed articles of sale thereof, may be had from Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet; and plans of the different estates, distinguishing the lots, may be seen in his hands, or in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of Session, clerk to the sale.

TO be LET, and entered to at Martinmas first, The FARM OF FAULDHOUSE, of considerable extent both in tillage and pasture, lying in the parish of Lesmahago, and county of Lanark. Besides a steading of houses fit for the farm, there is a good mansion-house on the premisses, consisting of seven fire rooms and a kitchen, which would accommodate a genteel family, with suitable offices, and a large garden, surrounded with a high stone wall, which will be let along with the farm, if required.

To be LET also, and entered to immediately, The several SEAMS OF COAL under the Estate of EASTSHIELL, lying in the parish of Carnwath and county of Lanark. There is no coal to the southward of Eastshiell in that quarter of the country, and consequently there will be a great demand therefor from Carnwath, Biggar, and the adjacent country.——For further particulars, apply to Robert Renton writer, Merchant Street, Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 14th June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon, The FARM OF CARPHIN, in the parish of Creech and county of Fife, and within three miles of Cupar, as presently possessed by Mr Robert Baillie, at 78 l. 17 s. 6 d. sterling of free yearly rent, the victual being converted at reasonable prices. This farm consists of about 150 acres of arable land, and 170 acres of sheep pasture. The lands are mostly inclosed, and the houses upon the farm are new, and in excellent order.

The lands will be sold, either holding of the Crown, in which case the purchasers will be entitled to a freehold qualification in the county of Fife; or they will be sold holding of a subject superior, if the purchaser shall incline.

The title-deeds, which are clear and unexceptionable, and a plan of the farm, are in the hands of Samuel Mitchelson junior, writer to the signet, to whom application may be made for particulars, and who will sell the said lands by private bargain at any time betwixt and the day of sale.

JUDICIAL SALE,

Upset Price reduced to Three Thousand Pounds.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 28th June 1782, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The LANDS of WATERSIDE, LANDS of PENFILLAN, and MILL of CAPENOCH, called KEIRMILL,

which belonged to the deceased Alexander Orr writer to the signet, all lying within the parish of Keir, and sheriffdom of Dumfries.

By the proof of the rental led before the Court of Session, the rent of

the whole lands and mill is ascertained to be	L. 207	4	4
Feu-duties, stipend, school-salary, &c.	8	1	5
Free rent,	L. 199	2	11

Part of the lands have since fallen a little in their rents, upon sets from year to year; but it is expected they will again rise upon permanent leases.—Upset price of the whole only 3000 l.

The teinds of the whole lands are valued, and almost entirely allocated to the ministers. These Lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Scar, and command a fine prospect of that water, and of the river Nith, for several miles. They lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten miles of Sanquhar, and two miles of the village of Thornhill, and may be improved, at a small expence, as they are within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kill. There is a genteel modern mansion-house upon the lands, with good offices, garden, orchard, &c. There is also a good deal of growing timber.

The Mill of Capenoch was built within these few years, and has an extensive thirle; and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but also wheat and barley.

The purchaser will have right to the superiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterside, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

The articles of roup, rental, &c. are to be seen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick one of the depute-clerks of Session, or John Tait junior writer to the signet, St Andrew's Street, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup and rental are also lodged with John Aitken jun. writer in Dumfries.—Persons who desire further information, may apply to Mr Tait or Mr Aitken.

SALE OF LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE, AND HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

The LANDS of WOODSIDE, and Part of the Barony of TORWOODHEAD, lying south and east of the Torwood, as described in the title-deeds, with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage thereof; with the mansion-house, called *Dunbar-house*, offices, garden, orchard, pigeon cott, and whole parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. These lands are of a rich soil, low rented, and very improveable. The grounds around the house (let from year to year) are all completely inclosed and subdivided, and the fences in good repair, and having been laid down rich, and lain long in grass, will produce heavy crops, and bring a high rent when broke up. There is coal on these lands, and a great deal of planting, consisting of oak, ash, elm, beech, and other forest trees, in the most thriving condition, part of which are full grown. The mansion-house and offices are in good order, and fit to accommodate a large family. The garden, orchard, and pleasure ground, are well stocked with the very best kinds of fruit-trees and flowering shrubs. The situation is pleasant and commodious, being near the great turnpike road leading from Edinburgh to Stirling, within three miles of the river Forth, the like distance from Falkirk, and two miles from the great canal, and commanding a most extensive prospect of that rich and highly cultivated country lying on both sides of the Forth. These lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subject superiors, for payment of small feu-duties. The free rent, after all deductions, is 414 l. 17 s. 1 d. 4-12ths.

Lot II. The Lands and Barony of PLEAN, as described in the title-deeds, lying north of the Torwood, on both sides the turnpike road, with the teinds and pertinents.

These lands are extensive, and very improveable. They abound in coal, lime, iron, and free stone. They march with the lands of Bannockburn on the west, and upon boring, the seam of coal that is now wrought on the Bannockburn estate, has been discovered in this, twenty fathoms below the surface. This coal is four feet thick, and of an excellent quality.

About the middle of the estate there is a coal of the same thickness, the crop of which has been wrought fifteen fathoms below the surface; and as the ground declines to the east, it will be easy to drain this coal.

There are two oak coppice woods on this estate, of considerable extent, besides a good deal of planted trees, all completely inclosed with stone dykes so high as to defend sheep. But if a purchaser offer, these coppice woods will be immediately sold, being ready for cutting. These lands afford two freehold qualifications. They will be exposed together, or in two divisions, as separated by the turnpike road, as purchasers shall incline. The free rent, after all deductions, is 469 l. 1 s. 1 1/2 d.; but considerable rises of rent are stipulated by the current tacks for crop 1783, and after crops.

Lot III. That Large LODGING on the west side of New-street, Canongate, presently possessed by Captain Church-hill, with the back ground thereto belonging, with a servitude on the area to the east of said street, that nothing shall be erected thereon beyond the present parapet wall. This tenement was lately built and finished in the most substantial manner.

The progress of writs, conditions of sale, rentals, tacks, &c. are in the hands of James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh; and copies of the rentals &c. are in the hands of James Henderson writer in Falkirk; to either of whom any person inclining a private bargain of any part of the subjects, may apply.

The gardner at Dunbar-house will show the grounds.

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